The well-known traveller, Mrs. Isanella Bir whose "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan caused her to be chosen a Fellow of the Roya phical Society, now offers us an accoun her visit to the neighboring peninsula in the ek entitled Korea and Her Neighbors (F. H. of her visit to the neighbo Reveil Company). A preface, centributed by Sin W. C. Hillyer, who was for many years British Consul-General for Corea, vouches for the ac curacy of Mrs. Bishop's observations and for the sees of her inferences. We also learn m him that her facilities for acquiring knowl adge were exceptional, she having pos ace of the King and of the late Queen to an extent never before exted toward a foreigner. She has also had access to valuable sources of information, placed at her disposal by the foreign com-munity in Seoul, and the assiduity with which she turned these and other opportunities to acunt explains, doubtless, why her conclusion differ, in many particulars, from those arrived at by less fortunate visitors. We should add that, having resided in Corea during and since the late war between China and Japan, she is able not only to discuss the character, intellisance social condition and political prospects o the Corean population, but also to throw light on certain recent events in Eastern history which have been either incorrectly described or misinterpreted. We may say at once that her observation of the Corean settlers in Russian erritory has convinced Mrs. Bishop that the inhabitants of independent Corea are capable of improving their condition indefinitely under wise and paternal rule, that they are still, in short, the same people who, at one time, achieved a relatively high civilization and transmitted it to Japan.

In an introductory chapter the author tells us that, until lately, when the establishment of a carefully edited monthly periodical, the Korean Repository, has stimulated research, the one authority concerning the history, geography, ethnology, and sociology of the Hermit Nation, has been the introduction to Father Dallet's Histoire de l'Eglise de Korée, parts of which, however, are now ob solste. It is Baron Richthofen, however, who, in his work on China cites the first notice of Cores in the literature of the West, a notice for which we are indebted to Khordadbeh, an Arab geographer of the ninth century A. D. The curent legends regarding the aboriginal inhabitants of the peninsula are passed over by Mrs Bishop, but she necessarily accepts the fact that it was inhabited when Kit-ze or Ki-ja, whose tomb is still preserved in Phyong-yang, introduced the slements of Chinese civilization in the twelfth stury B. C. Inevitably that Chinese invasion and the subsequent immigrations from Man churia have left some traces on the Coreans, yet they are strikingly different from both of their nearest neighbors, the Chinese and the Japanese, while, among themselves, there is a remarkable variety of physiognomy, all the more sticeable because of the uniformity of costume. The difficulty of identifying people which besets and worries the stranger in Japan and China is not encountered, it seems, in Corea. It is true that the obliquity of the Mongolian eye is always present, as well as a trace o bronze in the skin, but the complexion varies from a swarthy olive to a very light brown. Nor is this, by any means, the only way of discriminating individuals. There are, for instance, straight and aquiline noses, as well as broad and snub noses, with distended strils. The hair varies in texture from wirlness to silkiness, and, although the coveted color is black, it is often a russet brown Some men have full mustaches and large many, again, have full, strong beards, while, on the faces of others, few carefully tended hairs, as in China, do duty for beard and mustache. The mouth is er the wide, full-lipped, gaping cavity, con stantly seen among the lower orders, or it is small, though full feature, or it may ever be thin-lipped and refined, as is almost al case among patricians. The eyes though dark, vary from dark brown to hazel; the cheek bones are high; the brow, so far as fashion allows it to be seen, is frequently lofty and intellectual; the cars are small and well set The usual expression is described as cheer ful, with a dash of bewilderment. In its bes aspect, the physiognomy indicates quick intellirather than strength of will. On the whole, Mrs. Bishop assures us, the Coreans are a handsome race. Compared with that of their neighbors, their physique is good. The average height of the men is 5 feet 419 inches, and the average size around the chest 31 inches: the average height of the women canascertained, but it is disproporwhile their figures. faults of which are exaggerated by the ugliest dress on earth, are squat and broad The hands and feet, however, of both sexes and all classes are very small, white, and exquisitely formed, and the tapering, almond-shaped finger nails are carefully attended to. The men are very strong, and, as porters, carry heavy weights, a load of one hundred pounds being deemed a moderate one. They walk remarkably well, which, of course, indicates that their lower limbs are well made. It is certain that the Coreans are prolific; their families are large and healthy. If the Government estimate of the number of houses be correct, the populasion must be from twelve to thirteen million, fe males being in the minority.

With regard to the mental qualities of the Coreans, foreign teachers bear witness to their droitness and quickness of perception and to their talent for the quick acquisition of lan guages, which they speak more fluently and with a far better accent than either the Chinese Japanese. They have, on the other hand, the Oriental vices of suspicion, cunning and untruthfulness; there is no such thing as confidence between man and man. Women are secluded d occupy a very inferior position; to this matter we shall recur hereafter.

The geography of Corea, or Chosen (Ch'ac Hsien-" Morning Calm"), is easily grasped. It is peninsula shaped like an indented rectangle, projecting southeastwardly from the mainland of Asia, the base of the rectangle lying to the northeast of China. It measures, roughly, six hundred and thirty-five from east to west The coast line is about seventeen hundred and forty miles. The peninsula stretches from 34° 17° N. to 43° N. latitude latitude and from 124' 38' E. to 133' 33' E. itude; it has an estimated area of upward of eighty thousand square miles, being sewhat smaller than Great Britain. Up to the present time it has been bounded on the mainly by Chinese Manchuria, only eleven miles of its northeastern frontier being as yet conterminous with Russian territory Corea is decidedly a mountainous country and has few plains deserving the name. It is split longitudinally into two parts by a great mountain range running from north to south, and throwing off numerous lateral spurs. The eastern division, which is a comparatively narrow strip between the range and the Sea of Japan, is difficult of access, but extremely fertile: the western section is composed of rugged aills and innumerable rich valleys and slopes well watered and admirably suited for agricul ture. The lakes, on the other hand, are few and small, and not many of the streams are navigable for more than a few miles from the sea. The Han River, however, which, after cut-ting the country nearly in half laterally, falls in the sea at Chemulpo on the west coast, is a valuable highway for comfor over 170 miles. There are few od harbors, but those which exist are open all the winter. The finest are Fu-san, where the Japanese have had a colony for centuries, and Won-san, or Port Lazareff, on Broughton Bay. Chemulpo, the port of Seoul. hardly be called a harbor at all, the socalled "outer harbor" being simply a road-stead, and the "inner harbor" being the tideway of the estuary of the Han, and only avail able for a few vessels of small tonnage. The ate is described as undoubtedly one of the finest and healthiest in the world, In Corea

adies, and European children can be brought up safely in every part of the peninsula. For nine months of the year the skies are generally and, although July and August are not and rainy, yet, even then, the heat is so empered by see breezes that exercise is always eaible. From the middle of September till the nd of the next June there are neither extremes of heat nor cold to guard against. The mean temperature of the summer at Seoul is about 75° Fahrenheit, and that of the winter about 3°; the average rainfall for the whole year is about 36,03 inches, and the average of the rainy n 21.86 inches. July is the wettest month and December the driest. The result of the bundant rainfall in those months of the year when the crops need it, is that irrigation is eedful only for rich. We note, lastly, in connection with Corea's natural resources, that he amount of mineral wealth is problematic. It is certain that gold is little used for personal ornament or in the arts, yet a cus toms report testifies that gold dust to the mount of \$1,380,000 was exported in 1896, and it is deemed probable that twice as much left the country undeclared. Whatever gold has been collected up to the present time has come from placer diggings; the goldpearing quartz was never touched until, recently, an American company went to work in the province of Phyong-An. The arts can carcely be said to exist in Corea at present, alhough, in former times, the Coreans taught the Japanese all they know with regard to ar tistic products. The manufactures, also, are of little importance; several qualities of paper, lowever, are made from the Brousonoppi papyrifera, among which is an oiled paper like rellum in appearance, and so tough that a man can be raised from the ground on a sheet of it lifted at the four corners. Fine grass mats and split bamboo blinds are also made. The roads are detestable, and even the main highways are seldom more than rough tracks. Goods are carried everywhere on the backs of bulls. ponies, and men, but a railroad from Chemulpo o Seoul, built by an American company, is to be pened shortly. The coinage of Corea consiste until recently of debased copper cash, of which 500 went to the dollar; but a new fractional coinage has of late been put in circulation, the unit of which is a 20-cent piece; there are also s-cent nickel, 5-cash copper, and 1-cash brass nieces. The Japanese ven, or dollar, is now current everywhere. With respect to the revenue, we learn that, under the administration of Mr. M'Leavy Brown, the head of the Corean customs and financial adviser to the Government, it has been found amply sufficient or all legitimate expenses. It is derived, first, from customs duties; secondly, from a land tax of \$6 on every fertile kyel (613 acres), and of 85 on every mountain kyel; thirdly, from ousehold tax of 60 cents per house, only the houses in the capital enjoying immunity; and, astly, from a heavy excise duty on manufactured ringeng. More than one language is spoken Corea. The educated classes introduce Chinese as much as possible into their conversation, and all the literature of any account i n that language, but it is of an archai orm, the Chinese of 1,000 years ago, and differs completely in pronunciation from the ongue now spoken in the Middle Kingdom Mrs. Bishop reminds us that Corean has the distinction of being the only language of eastern Asia which possesses an alphabet. En-mun lowever, the Corean script, is despised by th ducated, whose sole education is concerned with the Chinese classics. Only women, children, and the uneducated used the En-mun until January, 1895, when a new departure was the official gazette. This newspo made by per, which for several hundred years had been written in Chinese, then appeared in a mixture of Chinese and En-mun characters thus presenting a resemblance to the Jap anese mode of writing, in which the Chiiese characters, which play the chief part are connected by kama syllables. A fur ther innovation was that the King's oath to maintain the independence of the country and to institute reform was promulgated in a triingual announcement, namely, in Chinese, pure is now regularly employed as the language of rdinances, official documents, and the gazette Royal rescripts, as a rule, however, and de spatches of the Foreign Office still adhere to the old Chinese form. The partial recognition of the vulgar Corean language, both oral and written, by means of the official use of the mixed script, and, in some cases, of the pure script, torether with the abolition of the Chinese literar examination as the test of the fitness of candi dates for office, is tending not only to strengthen Corean national feeling, but to bring the masses of the population, most of whom can read their own contact with Western science and forms of thought. The new Corean newsin En-mun, scientific textbooks are being gradually translated in the same script, and foreign

ers are not afflicted by any climatic mal-

Corea differs from her neighbors in this particular, that she has no national religion in the roper sense of the word. Buddhism, once powerful, was disestablished three centuries ago and is now to be met with chiefly in mountain ous districts far from the main road. Spirit orship, a species of shamanism, holds the uneducated masses and the women of all classes n complete bondage. The official cult, so far as such a thing may be said to exist, is Confucian am, and the teachings of Confucius constitute the rule of Corean morality. Ten years before he opening of Corea to foreigners the King, writing to his then acknowledged suzerain, the Emperor of China, said: "The educated men observe and practice the teachings of Confucius and Wen Wang." This was the fact, and it is regarded by Mrs. Bishop as the key to any-thing like a correct estimate of Corea. In government, law, etiquette, social relations, and morals Chinese influence is predominant, and though since the war the Coreans have ceased to look to China for assistance, their sympathics are with her, and they turn to her for their cherished traditions and moral teachings. Their literature, superstitions, system of education. ancestral worship, culture, and modes of thinking are Chinese. Society is organized on Confucian models, and the rights of parents over are as fully recognized as in China.

missionaries have the sense to prefer the native

Corean alphabet to the Chinese characters.

children and of elder over younger brothers It is not uncommon to see the civilization of different peoples graduated according to the social position which they respectively accord to women. The test is not always trustorthy, but we observe that Mrs. Bishop applies it to Corea. Her evidence is cermore valuable than that of any man could be, for, by reason of her sex, she was admitted to the women's apartments. For men is is almost impossible to form an estimate of the status of women in Corea, absolute seclusion being the inflexible rule among the upper asses. The ladies have their own courtyards and apartments, toward which no windows from the men's apartments must look. No allusion must be made by a visitor to the females of the household. An inquiry after their health would be a gross breach of etiquette, and polite ness requires that they should not be supposed to exist. Women even of the higher orders do not receive any intellectual training, and, in every class, are regarded as beings of a very inferior grade. Nature having, in the opinion of the Corean man, who adopts a sort of dualistic philosophy, marked roman as his inferior, even the text books used by a boy at school, namely, the Youth's Primer. Historical Summaries, and the Little Learnin impress this view upon him, and, as he begins o mix with men, the same estimate of we receives daily corroboration. It seems that the seclation of women was introduced five cen turies ago, in a time of great social corruption or the protection of the family, and ha been continued, as a Corean admitted, not beause men distrust their wives, but becaus they distrust each other. The distrust, Mrs Bishop says, is well founded, for immorality of the cities and of the upper classes almost exceeds belief. The result of this want of confidence is

cept those of the lowest class, are secluded i and various other Government departments

within the inner courts of the houses by a ou tom which has more than the force of law. To go out suitably concealed at night, or on occa-sions when it is necessary to travel or to make a visit in a rigorously closed chair, are the only outings permitted to a Corean woman of the upper and middle classes, and the lowest class we man only goes out for purposes of work. The Queen, who was murdered in October, 1895, at the instigation of the Japanese Minister, told Mrs. Bisnop, in allusion to the Englishwoman's Corean journeys, that she herself knew nothing of Corea, or even of the capital, Seoul, except on the route followed by the Kur-dong, a unique but now rare ceremonial. According to Dallet. daughters have been put to death by their fathers and wives by their husbands; nay, women have even committed suicide, when strange whether by accident or design, have even touched their hands. Quite lately erving woman gave as her reason for remissness in attempting to save her mistress, wh perished in a fire, that in the confusion a man had touched the lady, making her not worth saving. The law itself may not enter the women's apart ments. A Corean noble, hiding himself in his wife's rooms, cannot be seized for any crime except that of rebellion. It a man wishes to repair his roof he must notify his neighbors, lest by any chance he should see any of their vomen. After the age of seven, boys and girls part company, and the girls are rigorously ecluded, seeing none of the male sex, excep their fathers and brothers, until the date of their marriage, after which they can see only their own and their husband's near male relations Girl children, even among the very poor, ar hidden away so successfully that, in a some what extensive journey, Mrs. Bishop never say any who looked above the age of six, except, of course, those whom she found hanging abou listlessly in the women's rooms. The brightness which girl-life contributes to social existence in Western countries is unknown in Corea, W. must not infer too hastily that the women frot and groan under this system, or crave the free dom which their European sisters enjoy. Seclusion, as we have said, has been the custom for centuries, and the result is that, with them, lib erty is synonymous with peril, and they really believe that they are closely guarded because they are valuable chattels. One intelligent we man, when Mrs. Bishop pressed her hard to say what she thought of European customs in the matter, replied: "I think that your husbands

In the eye of the law the Corean is a strict ist, and, even when a widower marrie again and there are children by the second mar iage, those of the first wife retain special right Nevertheless, concubinage is a recognized institution, though the position of a concubine is not respected. A man's mother, or even his wife, not nfrequently selects the concubine, who in many cases is looked upon by the wife as an appendag appropriate to her husband's means or socia ank, much as a carriage or a butler might be with us. The offspring of concubines rest under serious social stigma, and until lately have been excluded from some desirable posts. Educa tion, for women, is almost non-existent in Cores There are no native schools for girls, and al hough women of the upper classes are taught to decipher the native script, the proportion of Corean women who can read is computed at not nore than two in a thousand. Few, indeed, are he rights of women in the Hermit Kingdom and even these depend on custom rather than aw. Now, it is true, a woman possesses the right of remarriage, and that of remaining unmarried until she is 16, and she can refuse to permit her nusband's concubines to occupy the same house with herself. She is powerless, however, to divorce her husband; conjugal fidelity, typified by the goose, the symbolic figure at Corean wedding, being a feminine virtue solely A man, on the other hand, may cast off his wife or seven reasons, to wit: incurable disea childlessness, infidelity, jealousy, theft, inabil ty to get on with her parents-in-law and a quar reisome disposition. In our author's opinion lowever, descrtion is far more frequent tha divorce. By custom a Corean woman has cer ain recognized rights as to the control of chiliren and as to redress in case of maltreatment look for. The Corean husband leads a life apart; the married pair have no commo ies of friendship and external interest. A Corean, in short, has a house, but no home. His pleasure is taken in company with male ac quaintances and with the gesang, that is, with he singing and dancing girls. The marriage relationship was summed up in the remark of Corean gentleman, who discussed the subject with Mrs. Bishop: "We marry our wives, but ve love our concubines." The truth seems to be that, as was the case with Hetairm in Athens, the gesang are much better educated and more accomplished than are the respect-

IV. When Mrs. Bishop was staying at Phyongyang she had a part of a house and a yard nom nally to herself, but of course she was an object of much curiosity. The people in general were equested by her native courier to "move on," out he made an exception in favor of the gesang ipon whose presence he looked approvingly and took for granted that his employer did. It eems that Phyong-yang has been famous imnemorially for the beauty and accomplishments of its gesang. These singing and dancing girls esemble in many respects the geishas of Japan. out they differ in one particular, namely, they belong for the most part to the Govern nent, and are supported by the Corean Treasury. At the time of Mrs. Bishop's first ojourn in Scoul, about seventy of them were attached to the Royal Palace, and they were inder the control of the same department as that with which the official physicians wer connected. As a poor man, possessed of many sons for whom he cannot provide, sometimes presents one to the Government to be made a sunuch, so he may give up one of his girls to be nade a gesang. She is then trained from a very early age in such accomplishments as respect-able Corean women lack, accomplishments which will insure their attractiveness, such as playing on various musical instruments, singing, dancing, reading, writing, reciting and fancy work. As her destiny is to make time pas agreeably for men of the upper classes, this amount of education is essential for her, while, on the other hand, a Corean does not care now blank and undeveloped may be the mind of his wife. The gesang are always elegantly dressed, and, as they have not known seclusio heir manners with both sexes have a graceful ease. Their dancing consists chiefly of postur ing, and Mrs. Bishop was assured by those for eigners who had seen it that it is entirely free rom impropriety. Our author quotes from the Korean Repository for 1886 the description of o-called " lotus dance," performed at the Royal Palace. A tub was brought in containing a large lotus flower just ready to burst open. Two mitation storks then entered, each one being man very cleverly disguised. These birds flapped their wings, snapped their beaks, and dance around, expressing, by their gestures, admira ion of the beautiful bud which they, evidently, intended to pluck as soon as they should have njoyed it thoroughly in anticipation. Their novements, all the time, were very graceful and they came closer and closer to the keeping time to soft music. At last, the prope ime having arrived, the flower was plucked, when, as the pink petals fell back, out stepped ittle gesang, to the apparent amazement of the storks, and to the intense delight of the younger pectators. The "Sword and Dragon" dances are also extremely popular, and, on great occa ions, the performance is never complete without "throwing the ball," which consists in series of graceful arm movements before painted arch, after which the gesan narch in procession before the King and the successful dancers receive presents. Though s we have said, the most beautiful and attrac ive gesang come from Phyong-yang, they are found throughout the country. From the King lown to the lowest official who can afford the uxury, their presence is regarded at every entertainment as indispensable to the enjoyment of the guests. They appear at official dinners at the Foreign Office and at the palace; the sing and dance at the many parties which are given by Coreans at the picnic resorts near Scoul, and, though attached to the prefecture

may be bired by gentlemen to give attractive on-secluded mode of life place them outside o the reputable classes, and though, in Japan, geishas have often become the wives of nobles and even of statesmen, no man in Corea would dream of valsing a genang to such a position of much heartburning to the legal but neglected choice, and Corean folklore abounds with stories of discords produced in families by attachn to gesang, and of ardent and prolonged devotion on the part of young noblemen to these girls whom they are prevented, by rigorous custom from marrying.

In a chapter which bears the caption, "las Words on Corea," Mrs. Bishop points out that the Hermit Kingdom is not necessarily a poor country. Its resources are not exhausted, but undeveloped. Its capacities for successful agr culture are great. The climate is superb, th rainfall abundant, and the soil productive. The hills and valleys contain coal, fron, copper, lead and gold, though in what quantities is yet un determined. The fisheries along a coast line of 1,740 miles might be a source of untold wealth as the Japanese have long since recognized The peninsula is inhabited by a hardy and he pitable race, and there is no beggar class, al though thousands of able-bodied men indulg in the practice of hanging on relations an friends who are better off than themselves. I is in truth the energies of the Corean people that lie dormant. The upper classes, paralyze by the most absurd social obligations, spentheir lives in inactivity. To the middle class n careers are open; there are no skilled occupa tions to which they can apply themselves The lower classes work no harder than is nece sary to keep the wolf from the door, lest the should be plundered by the tax collector. Even is Seoul the largest mercantile establishments have hardly risen to the grade of shops. For a lonperiod everything in Corea has remained on low, poor, mean level. Class privileges, class and official exactions, a total absence of justice, the insecurity of all earnings, a Government steepe in the worst of Oriental traditions and an al pervading and terrorizing superstition hav combined to reduce Cores to the condition of dreary squalor amid which Mrs. Bishop's first impressions were formed. Nevertheless, the re sources are there in the seas, the soil, and th hardy population, and there has been already signal improvement in the mode of governmen especially in the financial department.

John Fiske's "Old Virginia." In the second volume of Old Virginia and He leighbors (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) the author Mr. JOHN FISKE, carries the story of the Britis colonies south of Pennsylvania up to the begin ning of the French and Indian war. Amon the interesting topics discussed in this volum are the political organization of Virginia, Mary land, and the Carolinas, the political significan of the movement known as Bacon's Rebellion the extent to which the Cavalier element pre dominated in Virginia society, the origin of the so-called crackers or poor whites of North Care lina, the relation of the history of tobacco to th history of liberty, the effect of rice culture of the relations between South Carolina settle and the pirates, and the characteristic aspect ing the first half of the eighteenth cen tury. An estimate of the volume and re sults of the Scotch-Irish migration to America which exercised an important influence upor Virginia and North Carolina, is reserved for an other volume, in which, no doubt, it will be se forth in connection with the history of Pennsy vania. We can glance only briefly at the au thor's treatment of these subjects, but so ne and interesting are many of his conclusions tha they should, at least, be outlined.

In the first chapter of the second volum

which is the tenth chapter of the work, it i

pointed out that in order to comprehend the po

litical history of colonial Virginia we must bea

in mind that the unit of representation in th Provincial Assembly was not the township, a was the case in New England, but the county The adoption of the county as the political unit is attributed partly to the fact that the vas plantations of tidewater Virginia were no grouped about a compact village nucleus like the small farms in the North, and partly to the other fact that the Puritan theory of the Church according to which each congregation is a self governing democracy, did not prevail extensively in the Old Dominion, although in the course of time there came to be a good many Puritan there. It is also to be noted that in Virginia the county was much smaller than in Massa chusetts or in Conrecticut; in a few instances i consisted of only a single parish, in other cases was divided into but two parishes, though oftener into three or more. The county court, which usually consisted of eight justices of th peace, was virtually a close corporation, it be ing customary for the Governor to fill vacan cles from the candidates nominated by the justices themselves. Another court officer, the Sheriff, who not only executed the judgments of the court, but was also coun ty treasurer and collector and presided over elections for representatives to the Legislature was selected by the Governor from three name presented to him by the county court, which thus kept many administrative as well as judicial functions in its own hands. The name of an other county officer helps to explain the super abundance of military titles in the South, which was an object of remark before the middle of the last century. The command of the militia of each county was vested in the county Licuter ant, who was usually a member of the Govern or's council, and who bore the honorary title o 'Colonel." In a foot note Mr. Fiske cites a state ment made in the London Magazine as early a 1745; "Wherever you travel in Maryland, a also in Virginia and South Carolina, your ear are astonished at the number of Colonels Majors, and Captains that you bear mentioned What was true of the Virginia county was true also of the parish, the government o which was exercised by a vestry. At first, in deed, the twelve vestrymen were elected by the people of the parish, as were the Selectmen of New England, but in 1662 they obtained the

power of filling vacancies in their own number so that the vestries, like the county courts, b came close corporations. On pages 96-106, Mr. Fiske shows that Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 was largely aimed at the tendency toward oligarchi-cal government, which had been growing since the beginning of the great influx of Cavaliers is 1649. Nothing, indeed, was left to the people except the right to vote for burgesses; even this was curtailed in 1670 by a property qualifica tion, and restricted in 1677 to freeholders, whill in the last-named year it was provided that the Assembly should be called together only once is two years.

the chapter devoted to Maryland th author dwells on the distinctive fact that as the ancient town meeting reached a high develop ment in New England, and as the system of close vestries was very thoroughly worked ou in Virginia, so the old English manor was bee preserved in the colony founded by Lord Balt more. These manors, which were scattered al over tidewater Maryland, were little self-gov erning communities. The average size of them may be deduced from the records of a sale in 1667 of "twenty-seven manors embracing 100. 000 acres." In the court-leet, which was like a town meeting, all freemen could take part This local assembly, in addition to certain judicial functions of a minor grade, was, to a certain extent, a town meeting, for it en acted by-laws and elected constables, bailiffs and other local officers. All the freehold tenants also took part in the court baro a purely judicial institution which decided dis putes between the lord and his tenants, tried actions for debt, and authenticated transfers of land. The decadence of the Maryland manor is ascribed by Mr. Fiske to the growth of negro slavery, which, on the one hand, affixed a stigm upon free labor and drove it off the field, while on the other hand rendering it more profitable for the lord of a manor to cultivate the whole of it himself instead of leasing the whole o

parts of it to tenants. Let us glance now, even more briefly, at the political organization of South Carolina. Som

summed up on pages 393-324. Mr. shows us that in one fundamental respect the political constitution of South more democratic than that of Virginia; the vestrymen, instead of constituting a close corporation, were elected yearly by all the taxpayers of the parish, being in this particular analogous to the selectmen of New England. Moreover, while in Virginia the unit of epresentation in the Legislature was the county, in South Carolina it was the parish, which in int of size was nearly equivalent to the township. We observe finally that in South Carolina the vestries discharged many functions which in New England were performed by the town meeting, to wit: The superintender the poor, the maintenance of roads and the assessment of local taxes, as well as the election of representatives to the Commons House

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There is scarcely any question connected with

our colonial history more interesting than that

which is concerned with the extent to which a

Cavalier element entered into the composition of old Virginia society. It is examined by Mr. Fiske on pages 9-30 of this volume. He reminds us at the outset that the discussion has too often been conducted under the influence of personal r sectional prejudices. Half a century ago, in the days when the people of the slave States and those of the free States found it difficult to think justly or to speak kindly of one another, one gations. On the one hand, it was said that Southerners were the descendants o Cavaliers, and, therefore, presumably of gentle lood, while Northerners were descendants of Roundheads, and therefore presumably of ig-noble origin. On the other hand, it was retorted that the people of the South were in great part descendants of indentured white servants sent over from the jails and slums of England. This latter assertion is considered at some length by the author on pages 177-189. Meanwhile he notes that descent from Cavallers has not always been a matter of pride with Southern speakers and writers. There was a time when the flerce spirit of democracy inclined to regard such a connection as a stigma; for instance, the father of President Tyles used to say that he cared nought for any other ancestor than Wat Tyler, the blacksmith who had asserted the rights of oppressed humanity, and that he would have no other device on his shield than a sledge hammer raised in the act of striking." We are told, also, that on the anbiect of Cavatiers a well-known Virginia writer, Hugh Blair Grigsoy, once grew very "The Cavaller," said he, "was essen warm. tially a slave, a compound slave, a slave to the King and a slave to the Church. I look with contempt on the miserable figment which seeks to trace the distinguishing points of the Virginia character to the influence of those butterflies of the British aristocracy." Before pro ceeding further. Mr. Fiske deems it desirable dispel certain fallacies and misconceptions which are or used to be current. He pronounces it impossible to make any generalization con erning the origin of the white people of the outh as a whole, or of the North as a whole, further than to say that their ancestors came rom Europe and a large majority of them from the British islands. The facts are too complicated to be embraced in any generalization nore definitely limited than this. It is one aim of the present book to make it clear that only in onnection with tidewater Virginia has the migration of Cavaliers from England to America any historical significance. Attention is further directed to the mistake of supposing that the ontrast between Cavaliers and Roundheads was in any wise parallel with the contrast etween high-born people and low-born. It is true that a majority of the landed gentry, nd untitled, supported Charles I., whil the chief strength of the Parliament lay in the smaller landholders and in the merchants of the cities. The leaders of the Parliamentary party, however, were of gentle blood, and the Roundheads included also a large and powerful minority of the landed aristocracy. In short the distinction between a Cavalier and a Round hend no more involved a difference in respect of lineage or social rank than did the subsequent distinction between Tory and Whig. In connection with this topic w are reminded that in Great Britain there are not now, and have not been for some centuries distinct orders of society such as existed in France under the Ancien Régime. It is true ever of the Angevin enoch, and more emphatically true of the period succeeding the Wars of th Roses, that it was easy in England for ability and character to raise their possessor in the social scale, and hence the middle class has long been recognized as the abiding element in Eng-

land's strength. Having made these points clear, Mr. Fiske undertakes to demonstrate the precise significance great Puritan exodus to New England which really began in 1629 continued until about 1642; during those thirteen years more than 30,000 came to New England. The great Cavalier exodus to the Old Dominion began with the execution of Charles L. in 1649, and apparently slackened after 1660; it is noteworthy that the white population of Virginia increased from 15,000 in 1649 to 38,000 in 1670. This increase is the more remarkable because the period is coincident with that of an energetic persecution of Puritans in Virginia and a consequent exodus of them from that colony. fact is not overlooked, namely, that between 1649 and 1670 there was a marked expansio in the size of the land grants, which indicates that the increase of population was predominantly an increase in the numbers of the uppe class, that is to say of people who could afford to have large estates. A fact of similar import with the greater size of the land grants is the increase in the number of negro slaves after 1650. These data supply cumulative testimony that there was at the period mentioned a large in flux of eminently well-to-do people. We know, noreover, from the genealogies of tidewate Virginians, who these people were. Mr. Fiske accepts as proved the descent of George Wash ington from the Washingtons of Sulgrave in Northamptonshire, who were Royalist in the civil war. This genealogy he considers a fair sample of good English middle-class pedi gree, and typical as regards the ancestry of eading Cavalier families in Virginia. It is equally typical, however, as regards the ances try of leading Puritan families in New England. The genealogies, for example, of Winthrop Dudley and Saltonstall give the same general impression as those of Randolf or Cary or Lee. more influential settlers of Virginia and of New England, though opposed to each other in politics, belonged to one and the same stratum of society, and in their personal characteristics they were of the same excellent quality. Mr. Fiske's conclusions, then, are thus summed up: "Both in Virginia and in New England the principal ele ment of the migration consisted of picked men and women of the same station in life, and differing only in their views of civil and ecclesiastical politics. The difference that grew between the relatively aristocratic type of so ciety in Virginia and the relatively dem type in New England was due not at all to diferences in the social quality of the settlers but in some degree to their differences as to church colitics, and in a far greater degree to the different economic circumstances of Virginia and

HII. It is on pages 176-189 that Mr. Fiske show now the notion arose in England that Virginians were descendants from convicts. It was the demand for indentured white labor that gave rise to the impression. Tobacco was generally cultivated in Virginia upon large estates, but the English yeomen who came to the Old Dominion came to own estates for themselves and not to work them for others. It soon be came needful, therefore, to have recourse to servile labor. As early as 1619 negro slaves were brought into the colonies from Africa, but their numbers increased very slowly, and in the early period the demand for servile labor had to be supplied from other sources. Thus it came to pass that convicted criminals were sent over in great numbers from the mother country, as in later times they were sent to Botany Bay. On their arrival they were in-

servants. They were not sold, indeed, into hop less slavery, but they passed into a state of servitude which might be prolonged indefinitely by avaricious or cruel masters. Nominally, the period of their indenture was short, usually not more than four years; but the ordinary penalty for such offences as were very likely to be committed was a lengthening of the time during which they were to serve. In England the notion presently became current that the aristocracy of Virginia was recruited from the ranks of these kidnapped paupers and convicts. Statements to this effect based on real but misconstrued facts were to be found in Defoe's widely read stories and in the comedies of Mrs. Behn. It was not only in novels and plays however, that such assertions are met with. Mr. Fiske points out that Postlethwayt, the autho of several valuable treatises on commerce, avers: Even your transported felons sent to Virginia instead of Tyburn, thousands of them if we are not misinformed, have, by turning their hands to industry and improvement, and (which is best of all) to honesty, become substantial planters and merchants, settled large families and been famous in the country; nay, we have seen many of them made magistrates, officers of militia captains of good ships, and masters of good estates." Mr. Fiske suggests that it might have been from the study of Postlethwayt, or per haps from reading Defoe's story, "Moll Flan ders," that Dr. Johnson got the notion to which he gave vent in 1769 when the Ministry seeme ready to make some concessions to the Ameri "Why, they are a race of convicts, cried the doctor, "and ought to be thankful fo anything we allow them short of hanging." As lately as the time of our civil war European newspapers occasionally informed their reader that the citizens of the United States are the offspring of the vagabonds and felons of Europe." Mr. Fiske undertakes to demonstrate that the inferences drawn from Postlethwayt's statement have been much more sweeping than the facts will sustain. He begins by distinguishing between the questions, first, What sort of people on the whole were the indentured white servants of Virginial and, secondly, How far did they ever succeed in attaining to high social position in the colonies? The former question is examined at some length, and the conclusion frawn from the evidence is that in the class of indentured white servants there was a wide range of gradation, from thrifty redemptioner and gallant rebels at the one extreme down to rufflans and pickpockets at the other. Pass ing to the second question. How far did white freedmen succeed in attaining high social po sition in Virginia I we find no doubt expressed by Mr. Fiske that, as Postlethwayt declared, some of the best of them did work their way up to the ownership of plantations. In the seven teenth century they were occasionally elected to the House of Burgesses. The composition of that assembly for 1654 affords three ex amples. One of the four members for Charles City was Major Abraham Wood, who as a child of 10 years had been brought from England in 1620 and had been a servant; John Trussel, the member for Northumber land, and William Worlidge, one of the two members for Elizabeth City, had been servants brought over in 1622. If the word ser vant is to be understood in the ordinary sense, it was much to their credit that they rose to be Burgesses, Cases, however, of ordinary indentured servants thus rising are pronounced certainly exceptional in the seventeenth century, and still more so in the eighteenth. In Mr. Fiske's opinion nothing can be more certain than that the representa tive families of Virginia were not descendants from convicts or from indentured servants of any sort. We are assured that although family records were, until of late, less carefully pre served than they were in New England, yet the registered facts prove abundantly that the leading families of Virginia had precisely the same sort of origin as the leading families in New England. For the most part they were either

dentured as servants for a term of years. Kid-

napping was also at that time extensively prac-

ticed in England. Young girls and boys, us-

ually but not always of the lowest class of

society, were seized by press gangs on the

streets of London and other English seaports,

hurried on board ship, and carried over to Vir-

ginia to work on the plantations or as house

IV. As for the white freedmen, those of the better sort often acquired small estates, while some became overseers of white servants and black slaves. The class of small proprietors always remained in Virginia and included many other persons besides freedmen. With the increasing great estates in the tidewater country, there was tendency on the part of the smaller proprietors to move westward into the Piedmont region or southward into North Carolina. It is, at the same time admitted by Mr. Fiske on the score of contemporary testimony, that while it was true that "the convicts sometimes proved very worthy people and entirely forsook their former follies," it was also true that many of them "have been and are the poorest, idlest, and worst of mankind, the refuse of Great Britain and Ireland, and the outcast of the people." These degraded freedmen were apt to be irreclaimable vagabonds. Bishor Meade, writing in 1857, testified that they gave the vestrymen a great deal of trouble, and that there are many negroes who look upon poor white folk as much beneath themselves; and, in truth, they are so in many respects." If the negro were like a Sudra, the mean whites were simply Pariahs; crimes against person and property were usually committed by persons of this class. Mr. Fiske thinks that in these people may be recognized a strain of the English race, which has not even yet become extinct or absorbed on American soil. There is in his judgment little doubt that the white freedmen of degraded type were the progenitors of considerable portion of what is often called 'the white trash" of the South. Originating in Virginia and Maryland, the greater part of it seems to have been gradually sifted out by migration to wilder regions westward and southward, much to the relief of those two colonies. The author recurs to this subject in another

country squires or prosperous yeomen or crafts

men from the numerous guilds, and, alike in

Virginia and in New England, there was a

similar proportion of persons connected with

English families ennobled or otherwise eminent

for public service.

chapter, in which he describes the settlers of North Carolina, which long swarmed with rufflans of all sorts who had fled thither from Vir rinia. Of the exodus thither of white freedmen the Governor of Virginia wrote in 1717: "The nhabitants of our frontiers are composed generally of such as have been transported as ser rants, and, being out of their time, settle themselves where land is to be found that will pro luce the necessaries of life with little labor. It s pretty well known what morals such people oring with them hither, which are not like to be much mended by their situation, remote from al places of worship." Always clinging to the half savage frontier, these poor white people made their way from North Carolina westward through Tennessee, and their descendants may still be found here and there in Arkansas, southern Missouri, and what is sometimes known as the Egyptian extremity of Illinois. From the South Carolina back country through Georgia they were scattered at intervals among the States on the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Fiske opines that specimens of this type of American citizen might have been found among the border ruffians led by the savage Quantrell in 1863 to the cruel massacre at Lawrence, and among the desperadoes whose dark deeds forty year ago used to give such cities as Memphis an unenviable prominence. The author is in clined to think, however, that in the average specimens of the type one would find not so much criminality of disposition as shiftlessness. He quotes with approval the remark of Olmster that the stunted, gaunt, and cadaverous "sandhillers" of South Carolina and Georgia " are in capable of applying themselves steadily to any labor, and their habits are very much like those of the old Indians." Mr. Fiske suggests that the "clay caters," who are said to sustain life on crude whiskey and sluminous earth, are doubtless of similar type, as well as the "snuff dippers," "conchers," "crackers," and "corncrackers" of various Southern States. All these people seem to represent a degraded variety or strain of the English race, and although it is hard to get door dence touching the origin of this strain, the author submits that the facts of its distribution furnish data for valid inferences. What are these data? We have first the deportation of degraded English human beings in large numbers to the two oldest of the southern colonies. in which there was a demand for wholesale cheap labor; secondly, the substitution of black cheap labor for white; thirdly, the tendency of the degraded white human beings to seek the frontier, or else to lodge in sequestered nooks outside of the main currents of progress. Mr. Fiske regards the data as sufficient to explain the origin and distribution of the "crackers." but he deems a word of qualification needful. He would not assume that the ances tors of all the persons designated as "crackers" were once white freedmen in Viginia and Maryland; he deems it more probable that this class furnished a nucleus about which various wrecks of decayed and broken-down mankind of many kinds were gradually gath ered. Neither does he take it for granted that every community of ignorant, semi-civilized white people in the Southern States is descended from white freedmen. Prolonged isolation from the currents of thought and feeling that sway the great world will account for almost any extent of ignorance and backwardness, and there are few geographical situations east of the Mississippi River more conducive to isolation than the southwestern portion of the great Appalachian highlands.

V. It seems at first sight a paradox that the history of tobacco can have a distinct relation to the history of liberty, but Mr. Fiske finds a kernel of truth in Mr. Moncure Conway's assertion that "a true history of tobacco would be the history of English and American freedom." It was, in truth, tobacco that planted an English nation n Virginia and made a corporation in London so rich and powerful that it became a formidable seminary of sedition; it was the desire to monopolize the tobacco trade induced Charles II. to recognize the House of Burgesses: discontent with the Navigation act and with its effect upon the tobacco trade was quoted among the causes of Sacon's rebellion; and so on, down to the eve of independence, when Patrick Henry won his first triumph in the famous Parson's Cause, in which the price of tobacco furnished the bone of contention, the Indian weed has been strangely implicated with the history of political freedom, Mr. Fiske says further that when we reflect upon the splendid part played by Virginia in winning American independence and bringing nto existence the political framework of our Federal Republic, and when we recall that, of the five founders of this nation who were foremost in constructive work, all but Hamilton were Virginians, it becomes interesting to go back and study the social features of the community in which such leaders of men were produced. The economic basis of that community was the cultivation of tobacco on large plantations, and from that single economic circumstance resulted most of the social features depicted in the fourteenth chapter of this work to which we have already referred. In the sixteenth chapter Mr. Fiske explains

how the growth of rice culture in South Caro-

lina put an end to the relations which had pre-

viously existed between the settlers of that

province and the pirates. The first English

settlements south of Virginia were made at the

time (the latter half of the seventeenth century) when buccaneering was mighty and defiant, They furnished a convenient market for the pirates, who were apt to be open-handed cus tomers, ready to pay good prices in Spanish cold, whether for clothes, weapons, and brandy brought from Europe, or for timber, tar, to acco, rice, or corn raised in America. One of the Bahama Islands, called New Provilence, had been settled by the English. For a time it was annexed to Carolina, just as the Bermudas were for a time annexed to Virginia. Its remarkable facilities for anchorage and its convenient situation made it a favorite haunt of pirates, whose evil communications corrupted the good manners of the inhabitants. Rather than lose such customers the denizens of New Providence befriended them in every possible way, so that the island became no torious as one of the worst nests of desperadoes in the American waters. The malady was not long in spreading to the mainland. The pirates ong infested the Carolina coast, which, with its numerous sheltered harbors and inlets. forded excellent lurking places, and it was rather a help than a hindrance to them when settlements began to be made there. For now, instead of a wilderness, the coast became an en porium where they could buy food, medicine, tools, and most of such things as they needed, So long as they behaved moderately well while ashore, the Carolinians did not deem it necessary to press them with questions as to what they did on the high seas. It is significant that for at least thirty years after the founding of Carolina nearly all the currency in the colony consisted of Spanish gold and silver brought in by freebooters from the West Indies. The colo nists, moreover, were impelled to tolerate piracy by the Navigation laws, which enabled English merchants to charge exorbitant prices for goods shipped to America, and to pay as little as possible for goods exported therefrom. The contrast between such respectable customers and the pfrates was entirely in favor of the latter, who could afford to be liberal both with goods and cash. After the founding of Charleston the dealings with pirates there were repeatedly made the subject of complaint in London. In 1684 Robert Quarry, acting Governor of Carolina, was removed from office for complicity with pirates. His successor, Joseph Morton, actually gave permission to two Captains to bring their Spanish prizes into the har-Soon afterward John Boon, a mem ber of the Council, was expelled for holding correspondence with freebooters. At the close of Ludwell's administration it was said that Charleston fairly swarmed with pirates, against whose ill-gotten gold the law was powerless. Not until the end of the seventeenth century did a marked change become visible. In South Carolina the cultivation of rice had then reached such dimensions that toppage enough could not be found to carry the crop of 1699 across the Atlantic. As rice was thus becoming the chief source of income for South Carolina people began to be sorely vexed when pirates captured their cargoes. Besides this, the character of the population had been greatly modified by the influx of steady, lawabiding English dissenters and by the immigra-tion of large numbers of Huguenots. The pirates now became unpopular, and the year 1699 witnessed the hanging of seven of them at Charleston. As the colony yearly grew stronger and the administration firmer, such rigors increased, and the gallows on Execution Dock was decorated with corpses swinging in chains, a dozen or more at a time. There still remained for the pirates, however, an excellent place of refuge in the neighborhood, namely, the coast of North Carolina. In the year 1700 Edward Randolph reported that the population of the province consisted of smugglers, runaway servants and pirates. It was not, indeed, until 1730 that the waters of both the Carolinas were cleared of the marauders and that the fear of pirates was extinguished. As late as 1718 "Blackbeard" levied blackmail on Charleston, though he was overhauled by two cruisers and killed in the course of the same year. Low afterward the deeds of Blackbeard were rehearsed at village firesides, and tales of buried treasure caused many a spade to delve in vain-Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the volume is that which, under the caption "seciety in the Old Dominion," describes that nouses, furniture, food, beverages, dress, and recreations of the planters in tidewater Virginia. But for this and formany other deligible fold features of this narrative we must refer the reader to the book itself. M. W. H.

Down in Park row the boy selling papers says 'Uxtra! Uxtra!" And, less than a mile cast, n the Hebrew quarter, the boy selling a paper which has a title reaching a third of the way down the front page, and which looks like a section of grapevine arbor, with the vines attached, turned bottom up, and struck by light-ning, says the same.

He has learned that much of the language,